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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Use Workers Correspondence to Boost Factory Sales! See "Day by Day" Column on Page Two!

THE WEATHER—Today: Fair, moderate temperature.

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Roosevelt's Insolence

IT would be hard to find a more shameless example of impudent cynicism than President Roosevelt's Monday radio address to the 300,000 unemployed whom he has concentrated in the forced labor reforestration camps.

"You are a visible token of encouragement to the whole country," he says.

Doing the work of foresters for a dollar a day, they certainly are a visible token of encouragement to the ruling class in its ruthless campaign of wage-cutting and relief-slashing.

"Through you the nation will graduate a fine group of strong young men, clean-living, trained to self-discipline and, above all, willing and proud to work for the joy of working . . .

"That must be the new spirit of the American future."

The workers must not only submit to brutal exploitation and starvation wages. They must be proud of it, says Roosevelt.

* * * *

THE letters from workers in the brutalizing, militarized forced labor camps published elsewhere in the Daily Worker today show what is the "new spirit" which Roosevelt's insolent program is really creating.

This spirit of resistance must be more and more organized among all the workers, and directed into a powerful mass demand:

For immediate, adequate relief, and no forced labor!

For unemployment and social insurance, at the expense of the government and the employers!

War Clouds Gather

NEVER before has August First, international fighting day against imperialist war, held such significance for the toiling masses. This is true because never, since the close of the world war, have the war clouds lowered so menacingly.

Events that transpired at the London World Economic and Monetary Conference are a warning signal. This is so not because anything in the way of definite agreement was ever expected from that conference. Its failure was discounted in advance. What is of great moment, however, is the fact that the structure of capitalism is so shaken that it was not possible to repeat the deceptions of previous conferences by making a pretense at agreement on anything. With great emphasis the course of the London conference recalls the words of Comrade Stalin who, in 1927, after the collapse of the Geneva conference, said:

"The peaceful path for solving the problem of markets is closed for capitalism. There remains the only 'way out' for capitalism: a new redivision of colonies and spheres of influence by imperialist wars."

The fact that no agreement could be reached even on what to discuss at London proves that the time is fast approaching when the last words around conference tables will have been spoken and their echoes will be drowned out by the roar of guns and the shriek of shrapnel. Capitalism will have plunged the world into a new blood bath, unequalled in its devastation, in an attempt to solve its problems through violent means.

* * *

THAT the toiling masses are not yet fully aroused to the imminent danger of the outbreak of another world imperialist slaughter is cause for alarm on the part of our revolutionary Party, the Communist Party. The war-mongers have, it is true, been able to develop and employ many new and adroitly deceptive methods of covering up with pacifist garb their war preparations. In pursuit of this they have brought into prominence all the bourgeois pacifists and the social-democratic and renegade elements to sow illusions among the masses, minimizing especially the growing menace of an imperialist war of intervention against the Soviet Union and also of war between the imperialist powers for a new redivision of the world.

* * *

THIS imposes upon the revolutionary vanguard of the working class the duty of unmasking all such maneuvers and mobilizing the toiling masses for sustained struggle against war.

First and foremost it is essential that in every unit of the Party there be a full recognition that the pressure of bourgeois ideology, especially pacifist illusions, on our members is the basis of the underestimation of the war danger. This is a form of dangerous opportunism that must be eradicated through relentless Bolshevik struggle, following the line of the open letter from the Extraordinary Conference of the Party.

Every ounce of energy should be concentrated upon preparations for the mightiest and most demonstrative outpouring of workers and the toiling masses generally on August First that has ever taken place in this country.

Who Is Balbo?

WHO is General Italo Balbo—the fascist now receiving the cordial greetings of President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman, the leaders of the American bourgeoisie, and the Pope?

Balbo is the chief exponent in the Italian government of ruthless terror against the workers. His reputation for being more blood-thirsty even than Mussolini makes him the chief candidate of the most brutally reactionary wing of Italian fascism for succession to Mussolini.

A demobilized officer after the war, a lawyer without a job, Balbo organized and led the gangsters who later, in 1922, became the fascist black shirts in the province of Ferrara.

He led hundreds of terroristic raids on the revolutionary organizations of the workers, peasants, and agricultural workers of Ferrara, in which homes, farms and halls were burned and smashed, and thousands of workers tortured or killed.

He became notorious for the murder of Don Minzoni, a priest of Agrigenta, in one of these raids, when even a fascist court was compelled to recognize his murderous act by dismissing a libel suit against a republican newspaper which charged him with the crime, although the court took no action against Balbo.

* * *

HE was also directly implicated in the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, the socialist leader who dared to criticise the fascists.

He was one of the four dictators in supreme command of the fascist march on Rome, in 1922, and has been in the highest councils of the fascist party and cabinet ever since.

Penniless when he began his fascist activities, he is now one of the richest men in Italy.

He has been for years now the "generalissimo" of Italian fascist aviation. He has built up the world's second largest air fleet, which is supported by a powerful destroyer fleet. By this means Italy is fast preparing for a new world blood bath along with the other imperialist powers.

Balbo, the current hero of capitalist America, is one of the leading instigators of the terror which has filled the fascist dungeons with Italian workers and intellectuals of all political shades, and put the whole toiling population of Italy in chains.

The workers of the United States should remember these facts now that the political hirelings of the American bourgeoisie—Roosevelt and Lehman—are attempting to drum up a "popular" reception for this fascist murderer.

Award Free Soviet Trip at "Daily" Picnic

NEW YORK.—A free trip to the Soviet Union will be awarded at the Daily Worker Picnic, to be held Sunday, July 30, at Pleasant Bay Park, the picnic arrangements committee yesterday announced. This and other awards of gifts of books by Marx, Lenin, Engels and other great working class leaders, should be a special inducement to get workers to bring their families and friends to the affair.

Workers' organizations are urged to spread the news of this picnic among friends and sympathizers, to assure a huge turnout at Pleasant Bay Park.

ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES WAR PLANS

Meets Sec'y of War to Allot Public Work Fund for Army

NO NEW JOBS CREATED

Demonstrate Aug. 1st Against War Danger

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary of War Dern and President Roosevelt are arranging a special meeting here to discuss the allotment of several hundred millions of dollars from the $3,300,000,000 public works funds for war preparations.

This conference arrangement on war planning between the President and the War Department followed the announcement by Secretary of the Interior Ickes that the public works fund would be "no grab bag."

The "grab bag" idea is for the benefit of the jobless workers who expected to see immediate jobs grow out of the Roosevelt public works scheme.

Who Does Grabbing

Grabbing, however, is done by both the army and navy. The navy got an immediate payment of $238,000,000 for warship building, and the army is now in line for a similar amount.

The army war preparations program that Roosevelt will discuss involves a $50,000,000 expenditure for the mechanization of the army and machine gun units, as well as the expenditure of $10,000,000 to carry through the "5 year plan" of the air forces, providing for the construction of 1,800 army planes.

Not all of the items to go for war purposes out of the $3,300,000,000 fund are made public, and it is certain that neither Roosevelt nor the Secretary of War, Dern, will announce them after the White House confab.

How Many Jobs?

It is quite significant that Roosevelt has not been publishing the number of jobs "created" by the public works scheme, as he promised several million jobs this summer to result from it. To date not one job has been created.

These war preparations underline the importance of the preparations for August 1st of struggle against the war danger. The demonstrations being organized throughout the country to mobilize the workers against the imperialist war plans and for the defense of the Soviet Union will rally the struggle against the Roosevelt war plans.

POST BEATS HIS FORMER RECORD

IRKUTSK, Siberia, July 18. — Wiley Post, around-the-world, flyer, is setting a record-breaking pace on his flight. He landed here from Novosibirsk at 3:35 p. m., Moscow time (8:35 a. m. eastern daylight saving time in New York). When he landed here he was 75 hours and 25 minutes out of New York, the fastest time ever made by anyone between these two points and was 16 hours and 34 minutes ahead of the record set by himself and Harold Gatty in their former round-the-world flight which set the record. He will leave at eleven this evening (4 p. m., New York time).

On the first lap of his flight from Moscow weather conditions were bad and at times the flyer had to soar at an altitude of 21,000 feet to top the fog. Twice he lost his direction and had to make landings on ground unchartered for aircraft landing.

* * *

MOSCOS, July 18. — The Soviet government has granted permission to James J. Mattern, round-the-world flyer now at Anadyr, Siberia, to go to Alaska, fly a plane back to that place and then continue his world flight. Mattern will be taken to Alaska by a Soviet plane.

Workers Mass at Funeral of Slain Anti-Fascist

Picture shows a section of the 1,200 workers who marched behind the coffin of Antonio Fierro, who was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday. Hundreds more lined the streets. (Daily Worker Staff Photo)

POLICE WOUND 2 AS 1,000 DEMAND AID IN BROOKLYN

Workers' Delegations Will Present Demands At Albany Session

Brownsville workers will demonstrate this morning at the same Home Relief Bureau, Belmont and Christopher Sts., protesting police terror, at 10 o'clock. In the evening another protest meet will be held at the American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., at 8 p.m.

* * *

NEW YORK.—Police brutally attacked a thousand workers who had gathered at the Home Relief Bureau in Public School 150 on Christopher and Belmont Avenues. Two workers were severely beaten and taken to the hospital, one of them, I. Levine, suffered brain concussion. The crowd refused to disperse but demanded relief. At 1896 Douglas Street, also in Brooklyn, a family of six was evicted. When workers demanded that the landlord at least give them sufficient money for moving the family, he drew a gun. A committee elected at a street meeting soon put a stop to the gun toting.

Letter to Governor.

A letter addressed to Governor Lehman by the Greater New York Unemployed Councils yesterday stated, "In the name of one and a half million New York City jobless and sixty-five thousand members of affiliated trade unions and labor organizations, we protest the attempts now being made to exploit the misery of the unemployed for the purpose of putting over an increase in the sales tax and the subway fares."

The letter to the governor contains the demands for an increase in relief to meet rising prices, this also to be paid to single men; all relief to be paid in cash; a law prohibiting the eviction or foreclosure of those unemployed or without income; workers' committees to control relief distribution and the adoption of state unemployment insurance pending its federal enactment.

The Unemployed Councils also issued a call for immediate support of all workers' organizations in sending a mass delegation to Albany when the special session of the legislature convenes next week.

Get Pay Cut.

One of the first steps of the city was a cut in pay on work relief jobs. Three hundred and fifty on such jobs employed as clerks in the City Magistrate's Court found $20 in their pay envelopes instead of $22.50 which was paid previously for two weeks work. Although Acting Comptroller Prial announced that work relief employees will be paid on Monday employees in the King's County Hospital working for the relief bureau were still without pay yesterday.

1,200 AT FIERRO FUNERAL PLEDGE WAR ON FASCISM

First Court Hearing of Framed Workers at 9 a. m. Today

NEW YORK, July 18.—Marching behind the coffin of Antonio Fierro, slain by a Khaki Shirt at a meeting in Columbus Hall, Astoria, L. I., Friday night, 1,200 workers expressed their determination to avenge the young anti-fascist student's death by uniting in greater struggle against fascist terror.

The sun beat down on the marchers for three hours, while the body was carried to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial. Di Bartolo of the Communist Party, Sam Stein of the International Labor Defense and Carlo Tresca of the Anti-Fascist Unity Committee spoke over the grave at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The mass funeral, under the direction of the Unity Committee, started at 2 p.m. from the murdered youth's home, 2238 Adams Pl., where, during the morning hours, hundreds of workers had walked past his bier.

Red flags of many organizations were held high in the air as the procession marched through Adams Place, Claremont Ave., E. 182nd St. and back to the home. Three automobiles covered with red flowers preceded the parade, directly behind the Red Front band.

Just behind the coffin, workers carried an inscription in flaming letters: "Workers! Fierro's Sacrifice Calls for United Action Against Fascism!"

The band played the "Internationale" and the "Workers' Funeral March" as the body of the young Italian was carried from the house. Two workers marched with clenched fists before the coffin. When the "Internationale" was played, every worker in the parade, as well as hundreds who lined the streets of this Italian neighborhood, raised his right hand in a clenched fist.

As the murdered worker's body was being lowered into the grave, Sam Stein, speaking for the International Labor Defense, said: **"If Antonio Fierro were able to speak right now he would say, 'Do not cry for me but take up the struggle, smash fascism all over the world.'"**

The following organizations, among others, marched in the funeral procession: International Labor Defense, Tricolo di Cultura Opperaio; Branch 132, International Workers' Order; Centro Opperaio of Harlem; Republican Party of Italy; Bob Minor Troop, Young Pioneers; Prospect Workers' Club; Tircolo Proletaio Italianor; German Workers' Club of Yorkville; Central Opperaio del Bronx.

* * *

The first hearing of Michael Palumbo and Athos Ternani, anti-fascist workers whom the Queens authorities are trying to frame for felonious assault and homicide, will be held at 9 o'clock this morning in the First District Magistrates Court, 115 Fifth St., Long Island City. Workers are urged by the International Labor Defense to attend this hearing in large numbers. The court can be reached from 42nd St., Grand Central Station, by taking I. R. T. Flushing train to Vernon and Jackson Aves. station in Long Island.

The I. L. D. again stressed the importance of workers' organizations sending immediate telegrams to Assistant District Attorney Lescalso, demanding that he divulge the name and address of the Khaki Shirt accused by Palumbo and Ternani of the murder of Fierro. Send telegrams to Lescalso at Queens Court, County Court House, Court House Square, Long Island City, Queens, N. Y.

MINT STRIKERS WIN RAISE

COLON, Mich.—After a two-day strike, 300 workers in a mint field near here returned to work recently after winning a wage increase from $1.50 a day to $2.15.

Boss Returns from Florida; Cuts Wages, Workers to Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—A few months ago the Goro Mfg. Co., near Union Square, where I am employed, cut the wages of the workers. Two refused to take the cut, so the boss decided upon a better plan. He hired a new man at the immense wage of $6 per week. The two men, who were making $18 each a week, had to teach the new man the trade.

Soon he invented an excuse to fire the two workers. Now the new man is forced to speed up and do the work of two people. I know for a fact that our employer is now getting more profit out of his business than ever before in the "boom" years. Recently he returned from a vacation in Florida, which was paid for by the sweat of his workers.

For the past few weeks I have been organizing the workers in my shop, and, in a few days, when our employer is expecting a large order to fill, we will all walk out as one man and demand higher wages.

The boss has already heard about this through some way or other and promised us that he would increase our wages. Therefore we have decided to hold the boss to his promise.

I hope that some readers may benefit by this and organize, not in the unions run by racketeers, but instead in those which the workers themselves control. X. Y. Z.

Editor's Note:—These workers can get advice on how to conduct their struggle inside the shop from the Trade Union Unity Council, to which Unions controlled by the rank and file workers are affiliated. The address is 799 Broadway, 2nd floor.

1,800 Pequot Strikers Win, Defeat Company Speed-Up; Steel Workers Draw Demands

PROPOSES $20 PAY MINIMUM AGAINST STEEL BOSS CODE

For Jobless Insurance for All Part-Time and Unemployed

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18. Opposing the company union, open shop slave code proposed by the steel trust, the Steel & Metal Workers' Industrial Union is flooding the steel towns with leaflets containing the demands of the steel workers themselves.

A $20 minimum weekly wage for common labor in the steel plants for a 6-hour day, 5-day week, is the first demand of the steel workers.

The steel code written by the Morgan bankers who run the United States Steel Corporation provides for a minimum wage of $10 a week for Southern steel workers, and a minimum wage of $15-$16 for Northern steel workers, with a 40-hour week.

Thousands of workers are discussing these demands and are organizing delegations to the Washington hearings to oppose the bosses' open shop and company union plan.

Offices of Union

Organizers of the steel union are operating from the following leading steel center union offices in an intensive organization drive:

National office, 1524 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.. District Headquarters at: Youngstown, 231 E. Federal St.; Chicago, 1853 W. Madison Ave.; Baltimore, 3727 Eastern Ave.; New York, 799 Broadway; Cleveland, 1237 Payne Ave.; Gary, 1733 Broadway.

Other demands being discussed by the steel workers, and around which organization of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union will proceed, are the following:

Steel Workers' Demands

All hourly and tonnage rates to be raised in the same proportion as the increase in the common-labor rate. Time and a half for all overtime. Maximum working week to be 40 hours. Automatic wage increases to meet each rise in the cost of living.

A guarantee of 40 weeks work per year; all workers getting less than 40 weeks work to receive Unemployment Insurance at the rate of full wages—the cost to be paid equally by the company and the Federal government.

Unemployment Insurance for all workers permanently laid off at the expense of the employers and the Federal Government, and no part of which is to be deducted from the workers' wages.

The unrestricted right to organize or join any union without interference from company or government. Company recognition of elected workers' mill or shop committees, elected openly and representing all workers, without company participation or interference in the elections.

No discrimination against the right of Negro workers to hold any job. No discrimination in hiring Negroes. Equal pay for equal work.

Abolition of all speed-up methods.

(Continued on Page Three)

1,500 Removed from Relief in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—During the past week, 1,500 unemployed were removed from the relief lists and the Clothing Distributing Agency has been shut down. It is expected that Governor White will cut relief in the state still further.

What Happens?

What happens when an unemployed workers' leader, caught in the dark labyrinths of a New York subway line while armed police seek his capture on a framed murder charge, is suddenly surprised by a subway worker, a trackman?

Read Edward Newhouse's story, "Hansen's Decision," in the special feature page of the Daily Worker next Saturday. Order your copy today!

COAL OPERATORS GET LEWIS AID IN SLAVE CODE

Meet in Washington to Carry Out Plan of Secret Confab

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After secretly meeting with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the home of Bernard Baruch, one of the mysterious and powerful Wall Street figures behind the industrial recovery act, the coal operators came here to prepare a slave code for the coal mining industry.

The Northern and Southern coal operators here are taking the steel code as a model for the soft coal fields. The operators are divided on the question of unionization, the Northern operators generally being quite willing to accept the Lewis outfit as the company union, while the Southern operators insist on the open shop and the formation of company unions similar to that in the steel trust.

The purpose of the secret meeting in Baruch's mansion on Fifth Ave., New York, as reported by "Black Diamond," organ of the coal operators, was to reconcile the views of the operators and to get Lewis and Green to convince the coal barons that the United Mine Workers of America can function as efficiently as any company union.

A Supreme Test

The strategic position of the coal industry in connection with the industrial recovery act is pointed out by the "Annalist," a bankers' publication, which says in its July 14th issue that the coal industry is "The supreme test of the national industrial recovery act. The fate of this 'venture' in new economics is quite likely to be decided in the non-union coal fields of the South."

It was for this reason that at the hearings on the recovery act, John L. Lewis, of the U. M. W. A., made his position very clear to the bosses that the act will not be used to create real unions, and that the U. M. W. A. is not opposed to company unions. Lewis's own words are:

"Industry has nothing to fear in a modern rationalized labor relationship such as can be set up and administered under the provisions of this act. Those employers who point with fear, apprehension and alarm to the amendment referring to company unions in section 7 (of the Industrial Recovery Act) need not be alarmed. There is nothing in section 7 that will destroy the company union as it now exists in any plant."

The Baruch conference between coal operators and A. F. of L. union leaders undoubtedly talked over practical steps to carry through this strike-breaking policy.

Sweat Shop Employer Forces Working Girls to Prostitution

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 18.—Sweatshop owners of the Lehigh Valley have been forcing 16-year-old girl workers to become prostitutes. Good looking young girls, compelled to slave in the sweat shops for from $3 to $4 a week are the victims of this vile practice. These revolting facts were brought to light as a result of the arrest of Nathan Dasher, alias Dashefsky, owner of the D. and D. shirt factory at the small town of Northampton near here.

The proprietor of the sweat shop was arrested by a deputy United States marshall and brought before Commissioner Gardner on a charge of violating the Mann "white slave" act which forbids transportation of women across state boundaries for purposes of prostitution. He was held in the exceedingly low bail of $3,500 for a hearing on Thursday.

Investigation of the case brought to light the fact that three 16-year old girls—Rose Panay, Anna Curtis and Marjorie Custay, were brought to Paterson, N. J., and to New York City where they were forced to entertain male customers at hotels, speakeasies, roadhouses, dance halls, night clubs and other dives. In Paterson they were forced into bawdy houses for "part-time work."

The girls testified that their boss has forced them to accompany him on "business trips" under threats of being discharged from their $3 and $4 a week jobs.

It is a practice of the sweat shop bosses to take girls on trips and facts brought out show that well-organized gangs of bootleggers and white slavers operate in the mill towns to coerce and lure young girls into dives. For years this has been common in the Lehigh Valley and many of the inmates of the old red light district of Bethlehem were recruited that way. Similar practice prevails in the sordid Scranton vice district and in other parts of both the upper and lower Anthracite.

RANK AND FILE LED SALEM STRIKE DEFY U.T.W. HEADS

Strikers Parade Thru Salem — Vote Thanks to Natl. Textile Union

SALEM, Mass., July 18.—Eighteen hundred strikers of the Pequot mill in Salem, Mass, out on strike for ten weeks, won a smashing victory today when the company was forced to concede all the demands of the strikers. This represents a victory of outstanding importance not only to the textile workers of Salem, who go back to the mills with substantial gains, but to the textile workers of the whole country. In the victory of the Salem workers, the textile workers have the example of the courageous and militant strike action taken over the heads of the A. F. of L. fakers, who were determined to force a speed-up system on the workers.

The workers return to their jobs with the guarantee that there will be no research (stretch-out) plan for two years, no discrimination against any strikers, seniority rights to all workers, and no more than twenty looms to be operated by any worker. The workers will also receive increases in some departments.

Parade Through Salem Streets

The strikers at a meeting today voted to accept the company's concessions and return to work. Eight hundred workers, led by Ann Burlak of the National Textile Workers Union, formed a triumphal parade, marching in a body to Derby Square, where they were addressed by June Croll, also of the National Textile Union. June Croll spoke on the Recovery Act and what it means to the workers. A rousing vote of thanks was given Ann Burlak for her guidance and active leadership in the strike. The parade then passed through the streets of Salem, with the strikers shouting slogans, waving banners and handkerchiefs and singing loudly.

The workers of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., known as the Pequot Mill, came out on strike against the wishes of the United Textile Workers Union officials when the mills declared an increase in the number of looms to be operated by each worker. They defied the wishes of the officials of the union who had for many years cooperated with the company in putting over company policies on the workers, and turned to the National Textile Workers' Union for guidance when they found that this was the only union which understood their demands and would help them fight. The workers stuck solidly, in face of threats by the union officials of terror, and of the most demagogic maneuvering by the Mayor and local officials. They could not be budged from their stand. They would not go back to back-breaking speed-up. Their iron determination and militant spirit of solidarity won. The strike represents a victory for rank and file leadership.

The victory of the Salem strike must be an inspiration to the thousands of textile strikers and proves that only through struggle will the workers gain their ends. It must now be consolidated by strengthening the rank and file leadership of the union and protecting these gains.

BALBO AIR FLEET DUE HERE TODAY

Fascist Flyers Heavily Guarded in Chicago

NEW YORK, July 18.—General Italo Balbo and his Fascist air armada of 24 seaplanes are expected to reach New York this afternoon, between 4 and 5 p. m. They expect to make Floyd Bennett Field their base for eight days before leaving for Rome again.

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CHICAGO, July 18.—The indignation of Chicago workers against Italo Balbo was so openly expressed that the Fascist general and his men rode in closed cars in the parade which ended their visit to Chicago. The police insisted that they could not guarantee their safety if they rode in open cars.

Today's parade followed a lunch given by Admiral Wat Cluverius of the U. S. Navy. The parade was escorted by cavalry troops, and ended with a visit to Fort Sheridan.

Balbo received an invitation from Postmaster General Farley to visit President Roosevelt in Washington.

CLOAKMAKERS NAME DELEGATES TO CODE HEARING

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of cloakmakers, held yesterday at Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and Sixth Ave., at the call of the cloakmakers' rank-and-file action committee, elected a committee of six, of whom five are to go to Washington tomorrow to present the workers' demands. These demands, which include week work, adoption of minimum wage at union local meetings, a 35-hour week and unemployment insurance at the bosses' expense, will be presented in opposition to the cloak manufacturers' code.

This code of the manufacturers, as reported in Saturday's Daily Worker, received the secret consent of the leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who pretend to oppose it only in order to head off a cloakmakers' strike through a fake stoppage.

N.T.W.I.U. Sending Committee

A committee representing the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union will also appear at the hearing on the cloak code, to put forward the above-mentioned demands on a national scale, as well as other demands which include a minimum of 26 weeks' guarantee of work, the abolition of the check-off system, a complete statement in the code to the effect that workers shall have the right to strike and to belong to a trade union of their own choice, regular adjustment of wages to rising cost of living, and full responsibility by jobbers and manufacturers for the conditions of the workers which their contractors employ.

Louis Hyman, president of the N. T. W. I. U.; L. J. Cohen and Joseph Boruchowitch are on this committee.

VAN-DYE-WAY FUR DRESSERS STRIKE

PATTERSON, N. J., July 18.—The workers of the Van-Dye-Way Fur Dressing and Dyeing shop are out on strike for a reduction in hours and an increase in wages. The strike is under the leadership of the Fur Department of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union. The workers are out 100 per cent, and every department is shut down tight.

A CORRECTION

In the paragraph dealing with the Communist Party leaders who are members of the Arrangements Committee for the U. S. Congress Against War, the names of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Charles Krumbein, New York District organizer, should not have been included. They are not members of the committee except insofar as they act as substitutes in accordance with the agreement reached. At its last meeting, however, the Arrangements Committee voted to invite the following Communist leaders: William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the T. U. U. L.; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; A. Wagenknecht, of the National Committee To Aid Victims of German Fascism, and Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League, to serve on the Arrangements Committee.

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Safe Rewards Come Only Through Honest Work, Roosevelt Tells Underpaid Labor Camp Recruits Over Radio

"I Term These Camps As Modern Slavery," Writes A Recruit from Roosevelt's Forced Labor Army

STRIKES IN MANY CALIF. CCC CAMPS

48 Hr. Work Week, Bad Food Cause Protests Throughout State

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

YUCAIPA, Calif.—California has the largest number of C. C. C. camps of any state in the Union. These camps as a whole are built comfortably. Modern camp mess halls have been built and tents have wooden floors in them. However there are some predominating grievances among the men that have brought out some striking examples of organization and unity.

The fellows are willing to do their share of work and comply with regulations, but any action on the part of officers or rangers in charge to impose on their rights meets with resistance on the part of the majority of the men.

Immediate Reaction to Infringement of Rights

At the beginning of the camps, an effort was made to make the men work on Saturday in violation of the contracts, which call for a 5-day week. There was an instantaneous reaction to strike, and groups of men went to the officers protesting and refusing to work on Saturday. In Company 511 the fellows were forced to work and their complaints ignored. In Company 538 the officers attempted to fool the men into working by saying it was temporary and that the more they worked the sooner the camp could be completed and would be a better place to live in.

Can't Fool the Workers

This, however, did not fool the fellows and they were insistent on a 40-hour week. As a result the company commander compromised and the men who wanted to worked on Saturday and Sunday, but got an extra day leave for every 8 hours of work put in.

"If You Don't Like It, Go Home, Say "Camp Terror" Authorities

(By a Woman Labor Camp) Correspondent)

CAMP TERA, Bear Mountain, N.Y. —This is what I found upon arriving here two days ago and food is as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, coffee, toast, no eggs; lunch—some stew, potatoes, indescribable desert, jello, cold tea; dinner—tough corn beef, looks like leather, potatoes, piece of cabbage, desert, cold tea. We get meat twice a day. Why girls don't leave right and left, I don't know.

Today four of them left. One told the woman in charge, Miss Tinker, straight out the food was making her sick. The other three lied that they have a job in New York. This is the reason for this; Miss Tinker threatens them if they complain. She tells them to go home and if they decide to do so, she says all forms of relief will be cut off for anyone that goes home through pure dissatisfaction.

There is a Miss Mills in charge. Both these women are very tough looking. Both appear at meal times and make the most sugary speeches, also designed to quiet down those who are likely to complain. All about co-operation and we are doing all we can with the money at our disposal, etc. Of course we don't know how much is spent, but we've got to take her word for it. She claims most of us are husky and therefore we don't need any milk. However, those who do will see the nurse, who will prescribe it for the anemic. So several go to see the nurse, who finds there are so many anemic that she puts a halt to it and tells them, "You should not be here. So many chronic girls come out. You eat what you get."

And, as for co-operation, when you see them individually it is a different tone, "If you don't like it, go home." So obviously much has to be done. They are all dissatisfied with the food. Next day for lunch, baked beans, no milk, no fruit. They probably get meat for nothing, that is why they serve it so much. Of course due to the scattering of the cabins it is hard to get them together. It is a big place, yet a very well watched one.

15-Year-Old Negro Boy Killed by Policeman; Shot in Back of Head

WICKLIFFE, Ohio, July 18.—Albert Dawson, 15-year old Negro boy, was shot in the back of the head and fatally wounded by Policeman Harry Truax, here, when Truax said he saw him take a watermelon from a truck.

The cop insisted he had not aimed at the boy, but in the air at a 45 degree angle, "just to scare him." The Lake County prosecutor pondered this alibi and announced that Dawson must have been hit by the bullet as it fell.

No action was taken against the murderer.

150 STRIKE IN STEEL PLANT IN MARTINS FERRY

MARTINS FERRY, O., July 18.—One hundred and fifty workers at the Martins Ferry plant of the Wheeling Structural Steel Co. went on strike today demanding that the minimum wage of 40 cents an hour supposed to be granted by the steel code be put into effect. The workers are now receiving 22 cents an hour.

36 Leave in Week At Foxboro, Mass. Camp

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

FOXBORO, Mass.—Just a line to let you know what the conditions are in the vets reforestation camp here. Conditions and the food are so lousy that 36 men have left camp in the last eight days. After they tell the officer they want to quit, he makes them wait in camp for transportation and puts guards at meal time to see that they don't eat a meal before they leave. As a rule they pay a fine of $2 to $6 for quitting.

Most all the men are dissatisfied and waiting to see what the next few weeks will be, as most of the men have given up the idea of sticking it out six months, as it is too much like a workhouse here.

Heavy Camp Work Causes Rupture

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—There were food strikes carried on by Company 662 at Kenton City, in the Ottawa National Forest of the Upper Michigan recently. But the boys will have to struggle on and put demands before the camp authorities to force them to provide adequate treatment and more proper medical care and attention to all boys who became disabled from the hard work imposed upon them. We must compel the government to retire these boys on a regular army pension or a disability compensation, because the reforestation project of faker Roosevelt has made them useless for life.

A young man who recently passed his 21st birthday at the camp is going home to his parents next Sunday, a finished product from the Ottawa National Forest, at Kenton City. A healthy boy, so pronounced by the doctor who examined him at Fort Wayne, in Detroit, he was sent to Camp Custer for two week, from which he was transferred to the forests. Today he is a victim of Roosevelt's reforestation work. He is ruptured from lifting heavy logs at the camp and other hard work that has strained him. When he was ruptured, he was sent to Sault St. Marie, to the hospital theme, and then he was brought back to Kenton City. This lad was ruptured before and was operated on, and was well when he was sent to the camp by the Welfare Department.

At the hospital he was given such humanitarian treatment that an animal would have received better care at the hands of a veterinarian. When the hospital tents were filled with sick youth, he was forced to spend three weeks sleeping on blankets on the hospital porch, after spending one week in the camp hospital tent. Later he was brought back to Kenton City, because the porches became overcrowded.

Three More Ruptures

Three other fellows also are ruptured. One has a heart rupture, and the other two boys have abdominal ruptures similar to what this boy has. This boy has done every job in the forest camp, lifting logs, chopping trees, and finally ended up with planting trees.

Compelled by Welfare To Go To Camp

The welfare compelled him to go to the forest camps. His family was on the welfare for six months. His father at the present time has resumed work in the automobile factory and is off the welfare rolls. The family, before they were stricken off the welfare rolls, were receiving $12, 30 quarts of milk, half a ton of coal and one sack of flour every two weeks.

"Solving" the Unemployment Problem

When their boy was taken to camp, they were supposed to live on $25 a month, below the budget the welfare department allowed to this family monthly, which amounted to about $40 a month. This is "solving" the unemployment situation. Cutting off relief, on one hand, and conscripting you indirectly, to undergo military preliminary training of six months, under the guise of peaceful civilian reforestation work.

Thugs Beat Workers in Forced Labor Camp

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

N————, N. Y.—The conditions here are very bad, disgraceful. The food is bad and not sufficient. Since we boarded the train, we have been eating canned corned beef and hard biscuits. On Wednesday one group (we are divided into groups of about fifty when we go to work) refused to eat the stuff and returned it in a body to the captain.

Anyway, today we had no corned beef, but the food was insufficient and bad. With our leaders gone, not openly but secretly, we can do nothing right now.

Strong-Arm Guys

The captain and the major constantly threaten us with blows. They have picked out about 10 or 15 fellows to be the leaders and foremen. They are all ex-pugs or strong-arm man. Some of them carry knives or clubs. About one fellow a day gets a beating from them.

Serious Accidents Daily

Accidents are frequent, one serious one each day. The worst so far is the toe completely chopped off.

Unsanitary Camp

The place is very unsanitary, dirty and freezing at night. Your blankets and a heavy overcoat are insufficient. During the day it is very hot.

In the Forced Labor Camp

Recruits in a reforestration camp working—but they receive starvation wages which Roosevelt defended in his radio speech as characterizing the "spirit of America".

Roosevelt's Speech Contrasted with Forest Workers Opinions

With the two national radio chains at his disposal, President Roosevelt addressed the recruits in the reforestration camps and at the same time hit the 17,000,000 unemployed through the country. The president was followed by the four cabinet members in charge of the forced labor camps, Dern, secretary of war; Ickes, interior; Wallace, agriculture, and Perkins, secretary of labor.

The full text of Roosevelt's speech follows:	These are the answers, made by recruits in the forced labor camps
"In speaking to you men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, I think of you as a visible token of encouragement to the whole country. You—nearly 300,000 strong—are evidence that the nation is still strong enough and broad enough to look after its citizens.	How the government intends to "look after its citizens" is described by a recruit in company 662 at Kenton City in Upper Michigan where numerous accidents have taken place because of the hard work. This youth says, "We must compel the government to retire these boys on a regular army pension or a disability compensation, because the reforestration project of faker Roosevelt has made them useless for life".
"You are evidence that we are seeking to get away as fast as we possibly can from soup kitchens and free rations, because the government is paying you wages and maintaining you for actual work—work which is needed now and for the future and will bring a definite return to the people of the nation.	"We are getting away from the soup kitchens," says Roosevelt. "Yes", says one of the boys in company 538 in California. He writes, "the fellows didn't mind eating spaghetti and beans for a while. But when they got the same stuff daily for more than a week they organized themselves."
"Through you the nation will graduate a fine group of strong young men, clean living, trained to self-discipline and, above all, willing and proud to work for the joy of working.	What price discipline writes a youth in New York. "The captain and the major constantly threaten us with blows. They have picked out 10 or 15 fellows to be the leaders and foremen. They are all ex-pugs and strong-arm men."
"Too much in recent years, large numbers of our population have sought out success as an opportunity to gain money with the least possible work.	To assure that they work long and hard enough a letter from Yucaipa, California, states: "At the beginning of the camps, an effort was made to make the men work on Saturday in violation of the contracts, which call for a 5-day week."
"It is time for each and every one of us to cast away self-destroying, nation-destroying efforts to get something for nothing and to appreciate that satisfying reward and safe reward come only thru honest work.	There is no danger that the men will "get something for nothing". As a letter from Oregon states, "First when he (Roosevelt—Ed.) took these young workers, he gave a direct cut in the amount of relief given their families. Second he has given them military training, and so he prepared another standing army."
"That must be the new spirit of the American future.	Roosevelt concludes with a call for "a new spirit". Such a spirit is developing in the camps, but not to the liking of the president and the whole bosses' government, as the letters show. In Camp Preston the Negro youths resisted the jim-crow policy of the officials. Many of the letters from the camps show the rising mood for struggle against the rotten conditions. As one of them points out, "in many cases the workers have revolted and thus been able to gain a few concessions." This is the kind of militant spirit which is developing in the camps.
"You are the vanguard of that new spirit."	

Relief Cut, Military Training Is Purpose of CCC Says Worker

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

MARSHFIELD, Ore. — At least there seems to be method in the "madness" of the boss, that is in regard to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

First, when he took these young workers he gave a direct cut in the amount of relief given their families.

Second, he has given them military training, and so has prepared another standing army.

Bad Conditions in Camp

The conditions in the camps are terrible—no baths, insufficient bedding, insufficient food and that of the lowest grade, and plenty of work, two to three hours more than they are supposed to do.

In many cases the workers have revolted and thus been able to gain a few concessions.

Every camp is clearing off land for a baseball diamond, but it is the opinion of the workers that this "baseball diamond" will be used for a military training field.

Mr. Hearst has often lamented, in his newspapers, the fact that in the event of a war centering on the West Coast that there are not sufficient roads for the maneuvering of troops. Mr. Hearst can rest easy now. The C. C. C.'s are building wide military roads and each road connects up with the coast. Also the land that is being cleared under the pretense of beautifying our forests can also be used for the maneuvering of troops.

Monotonous, Unbalanced Menu

Here is the menu from the McKinley camp, vouched for by several more of the workers from that camp.

Breakfast—Line up one-half hour. 1 spoonful spuds, 1 spoonful gravy, 1 spoonful hash, ½ pear, 3 pieces of hard tack.

Lunch—Line up a half hour. Spuds, 1 spoonful beans (brown or white) 1 small slice cheese 1 slice corned beef, small amount fruit, 3 pieces of hard tack.

Dinner—Ditto.

There is absolutely no butter nor substitute, and there was lettuce served them once.

They are issued three army blankets and all the straw they want.

After looking the camps over, I'm afraid that Mr. Roosevelt is not going to have the patriotic army that he bargained for.

K. K. McFARLAND.
(Signature Authorized.)

WHAT'S ON

Thursday

DR. SIDNEY LEROY on INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BILL, 8 p.m. 50 W. 161st St. Auspices Washington Heights Br. F.S.U.

"They Picked Out Some As Foremen—All Ex-Pugs or Strong Arm Men" for Discipline in Camps

Military Training At Spectator, N. Y. Camps

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

SPECULATOR, N. Y.—When we got up here there was an advance guard of 25 who were already here. These 25 had been given military training for eleven weeks previous. They were a picked bunch from a gang of about 2,000. All are a bunch of brutisers.

Bullied by Brutisers

They bossed us around, and one day when we lined up for eats they smacked one of the bunch of fellows I was in. We were going to rush them, but they flashed guns. We went to the captain, and as a result they have to get in line for eats.

Work Is Very Hard

They work us like hell for about six hours a day. You must be in bed by 10 p.m. The boys are sore and inasmuch as we are getting our pay Friday, a bunch of boys are quitting. I tried to get them to stay, but I couldn't.

Better Food Won By Camp Protest

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

Our camp is still very far from perfect, being crude in structure and lacking in sanitary necessities. We are still without showers, and we have been here over a month. Our toilet is very crude and does not have a drainage system. Lime is used for disease prevention.

Meeting Results In Better Food.

A week ago we had a meeting in our camp, due to the meals we had been getting. In my estimation, there is much graft going on, which is taking the food out of our mouths. During that meeting we refused to work unless we got better treatment.

The captain threatened us with imprisonment, as this was a federal offense. He said if we have any grievances, we should consult him in a pleasant manner. If anybody did consult him, he would order him to leave. But he promised better treatment in the future. The result was we are getting much better food than previous.

Three Sandwiches for Dinner

The men that work far away from the camp are only given three sandwiches for dinner. One is imitation jelly, one is peanut butter, and the other is boloney. What do you think of that for a hard-working man's dinner?

We have had quite a few rainstorms recently, which makes living here rather a hardship. But still I am determined to stick it out. I have served one-fourth of my time. I was informed that the government spends $2.23 on each man per day, this includes salaries and all other expenses. All of our clothes are seconds. We must make 40 working hours a week, regardless of weather conditions. I term these camps as modern slavery.

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80 FIFTH AVENUE
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All Work Done Under Personal Care of
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Hospital and Oculist Prescriptions Filled At One-Half Price

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BETTER FOOD WON IN CAMP REVOLT

Demolish Tent, Soak Officer in Food Protest at Windy River

(By a Labor Camp Correspondent)

CAMP HEMLOCK, Stabler, Wash. This place is seventy miles from Portland, Oregon. It is almost on the Columbia River.

We aren't planting any trees as the popular belief happens to be. I had better explain about this country before I go further. We are in the Wind River Valley, and this vicinity is about the most dry spot in the state. The forest fires start in this valley and spread to all the timber land throughout the state. We are here to save whatever timber is left, by felling giant snags and by fighting forest fires.

We had a riot in camp Thursday. The cause was the rotten meals the mess sergeant tried to give us. When we got here, the mess sergeant acted very hard-boiled, but though we resented his actions, we didn't do anything about it—at first. He gave us excellent meals, so we ignored him. Somehow, because we are from Chicago, he got the idea that we were nothing but riff-raff or convicts who would not dare to speak up.

The lunch came. Imagine the crust of the mess sergeant. He sent up two corned beef sandwiches, nothing else, with the warning not to waste any food! The beef was old and stale, and the bread hard. There were fifty of us, and a half of our squad started to bawl the officer out, and, since he didn't seem to be interested, we chopped our axes and walked over to the lunch and said: "Boys, it's about time we stood up for our rights and put the mess sergeant in his place."

When we got to camp, we got the rest of the camp to join us and all of us took our food, walked over to the kitchen and threw the food in the mess sergeant's face. We knocked the kitchen apart, pulled the tent down and took the sergeant and soaked him in the Wind River. When we got through with him, we said: "You had better give us a good supper and feed us good from now on, or there won't be any mess sergeant!"

The king pins did the apologizing, and they let us have Saturday and Sunday off, with the right to stay in town over the week-end, and promised better food.

"COURIER" LAUDS ALABAMA 'HONOR'; IGNORES 9 BOYS

Repeal More Important to Negro Betrayers Than Scottsboro

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—An example of the sort of services for which President Roosevelt made Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, a special assistant attorney-general in the Department of Justice is contained on the editorial page of the Courier this week.

A headline on this page reads in bold type, spread over two columns: "Alabama to Get Another Chance to Redeem Honor."

Called Scottsboro a "Blot"

Previously the Courier, in company with other Negro reformist papers, has called the Scottsboro case "a blot on the honor of Alabama," in order to hide its character as part of the entire system of oppression of Negroes in the country by the white ruling class.

Does this headline refer to the Scottsboro case? If not that, then does it refer to a lynching? To the present attempt to legally lynch Willie Peterson? To the appeal in the Dadeville frame-ups? You'd be surprised.

"Alabama's Honor"

In the eyes of the Pittsburgh Courier, the "honor" of Alabama rests on its vote on repeal of the 18th amendment. Once that is settled, Alabama's honor is washed clean, in the eyes of the Pittsburgh Courier, unofficial organ of the NAACP and official organ of the Democratic lynch party among the Negroes.

The article is from the pen of H. Councille Trenholm, president of the State Teachers College of Alabama. It deals also with a coming vote on extending the income tax downward to put more of the burden on the lower middle class, which is put forward on the excuse that it will help pay the salaries of school-teachers which the state has defaulted.

Nat'l Scottsboro Day Set for Anniversary of Sacco, Vanzetti

NEW YORK.—August 22, anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, has been set aside as National Scottsboro Day, it was announced today by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

Scottsboro demonstrations will be held in dozens of cities throughout the country, and Scottsboro meetings in hundreds more, to demand the immediate unconditional, and safe release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

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DAILY WORKER PICNIC
SUNDAY JULY 30
FREE TRIP
TO THE
SOVIET UNION
PLEASANT BAY PARK
DEMONSTRATE FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

Marine Delegates Discuss Demands at the Convention

Take Up Program for Seamen, Harbor Workers and Longshoremen As Basis for Coming Struggles; Discuss Constitution

NEW YORK.—On the third day of the convention of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, marine worker delegates from all sections of the country were absorbed in the important questions of drawing up fighting demands for each section of the industry and in discussing proposals for their constitution.

Representing most of the important ports in the country, Negro and white delegates enthusiastically discussed demands, demands which will form the basis for a fighting program for longshoremen, harbor workers and seamen. But delegate after delegate stressed the necessity for building and strengthening the Union. "We have got to build our union not only to make demands but to be able to fight for them," declared one of the delegates, former member of Andy Furuseth's Union. He told how the International Seamen's Union was financed and emphasized that funds must be raised to help build the union on a strong foundation.

Codes for the longshoremen, the seamen and the harbor workers were proposed to the convention but the details are to be worked out in specially elected committees. They were all concerned with the basic questions of guaranteeing a decent minimum wage scale, assuring a full year's work or unemployment insurance to the workers and establishing decent working conditions on the docks and ships. Special demands for Negro workers are included in all the codes. Provisions for wage increases, for no more than an 8-hour day and a maximum week of 48 hours with a guaranteed number of weeks work a year are contained in all the codes.

Special Demands for Colonial Workers

A Negro delegate from Philadelphia onial workers were presented today calling for the right of colonial workers to all jobs, equal pay for equal work, freedom of shore leave and the establishment of committees of seamen. A proposal for a Chinese issue of the Marine Workers Voice was also made.

Negro delegates from Philadelphia spoke of the need for carrying on minor struggles to give the workers confidence in the union and which will lead to bigger and more effective struggles. "The program we are adopting here must be put into life on the waterfront and on the ships," he declared.

Delegates From Many Ports

Credentials of delegates revealed that 134 delegates are present from 10 ports. Delegates came from the Northwest, San Francisco, San Pedro, New Orleans, Savannah, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with a good proportion of Negro workers present.

Ben Gold Speaks

Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, addressed the convention, bringing greetings from the thousands of fighting needle workers. In recounting the experiences of the union in building a fighting organization Gold said: "We thought we would never learn the proper methods of approach to the workers, the proper forms of organization. But we put the united front policies into action and as soon as the workers saw firm leadership, militancy and organization they came in and fought. Today we can show achievements as a result of struggle."

Gold concluded his speech, pledging full support to the Marine Workers' Industrial Union in their coming struggles.

McHenry of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born and the National Miners' Union presented greetings from his organization.

After a report by Roy Hudson, secretary of the Union, on the finances of the union the session adjourned to take up questions concerning the constitution. The evening session will be devoted to a discussion of anti-war activities. The convention will continue on Wednesday.

Striker Describes Resolve to Continue Despite the Police

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—We, the workers of the Hotel Commodore, being working for $5 wages, being given the worst of foods, being insulted and overworked with 10 to 12 hours a day, decided to go on strike rather than stand the conditions to which we were subject. We are determined to win this strike.

Last week we had a demonstration, which was, as usual, broken by police, but we saw the result of it that same day. The opinion and sympathy of the passers-by was for us and besides many customers left the place that same day, and others have been doing so ever since. Wednesday we had another demonstration, which ended just the same as before, but this time at the command of Lawless, the manager of the hotel. At the moment that the workers began shouting our demands, the police ran their horses on the demonstrators and on the onlookers who were sympathisers, and he arrested a girl.

We are certain that success will be ours this time, and that means a more decent living for us workers. The workers will support our strike, and here is an example of a worker out of town, who sent relief money to the Food Workers Industrial Union for us:

"I received the collection list for the Hotel Commodore strikers and I collected $5. It did not take me long to collect it. When I explained to the workers here that the management is trying to force the workers to work for $5 a week, they were very glad to give some help.

"At least if I cannot be on the picket line, I will try my best to collect money for the strikers. From here I will send some 'ammunition' money to fight until you win. I challenge anyone to collect more than I. **For a victorious end of the strike! Comradely, E. Rosen."**

Let those hotel workers who did not act as yet towards relief take a lesson from this worker, and we expect them to act right away.

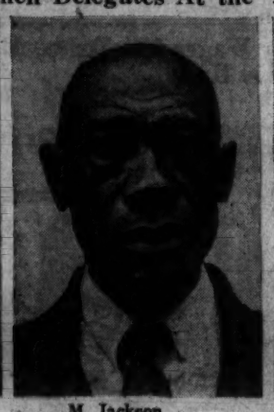
Food will help us win the strike.

F.

[Editor's Note: Money for the relief of the Commodore strikers should be sent to the Food Workers Industrial Union at 4 West 18th Street, New York City.]

Seamen and Longshoremen Delegates At the 2nd National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union

W. C. McCuistion
Sec'y of Philadelphia Local



M. Jackson
Savannah Longshoreman

Roy Hudson
National Organizer

Morris Wickman
Phil. Longshoreman Organizer

Albert Lannon
Baltimore Local
(Daily Worker Staff Photo)

(Daily Worker Staff, Photo)

AMERICAN, NEGRO AND WHITE AND FOREIGN-BORN Seamen, Longshoremen and Harbor Workers at the National Convention held at the N. Y. local of the union, 140 Broad Street.

Workers, 'Sinking', Reach for Marine Union Line

By DAN DAVIS.

NEW YORK.—"The longshoremen of Savannah, Georgia, were overboard for about 12 years and were about to sink and there was no one to chuck us a line but the Marine Workers Industrial Union. I happening to be the one to see the line caught on to it."

Two weeks ago, M. Jackson, Negro longshoreman of Savannah, who in these words made his report as a delegate to the 2nd National Convention of the M.W.I.U. had never heard of the union. The "line" he had caught was a copy of the Marine Workers' Voice. He picked it up on the Savannah dock. It said:

"Unite behind the National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which will be held in New York on July 16, 17 and 18. Make it a convention of all marine workers to unite the struggle for better wages and conditions!"

Jackson read other parts of the paper. It sounded good to him. Here was something he had been looking for. Seemed like a real workers' organization.

Six years ago Jackson had tried to organize the port. He failed. He tried several times since then. This time in the 2 weeks before the convention he found 300 Negro workers reaching out for the program of the militant M.W.I.U. They organized, elected him president of their new local and sent him to New York as their delegate.

"Another picture I want to draw", Jackson continued in his report, "is that regardless of all other locals with which I've had experience, like the International Longshoremen's Association and the I.W.W. I picture the Marine Workers Industrial Union the mule and the wagon and all the others I picture as the bear.

"There was a wagon load of animals—the bear did not want to ride so we tied him areund his neck with a rope and he pulled back, but that mule was still agoing. After a while he got tired and dragged and then jumped on the wagon. That is how it will be with all locals of the M.W.I.U. All the rest will jump up on this wagon.

Each time he mentioned the M.W.I.U. Jackson pointed to the red banners of the Philadelphia and Baltimore locals of the Union hung together on the wall of the convention hall. Between the banners, pushed at a careless angle but very definitely placed, hung a picture of Karl Marx.

He shifted his notes easily from one hand to the other. There was no self-consciousness, he was amongst his "own kind"—workers. He told of the miserable conditions the Southern longshoremen labor under.

"Comrades", Jackson said, concluding, "I left my wife home with $3 to live on until I get back. "Are you really going?" she said. I said, "I am not going, but I am gone, and here I am."

JACK SHAFFRON RELEASED

NEW YORK.—The case of Jack Shaffron, militant leader of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks Union, who was arrested for picketing at the Superior Silk Mill Store in Brooklyn,

Scottsboro Meet To Demand Freeing Of Anti-Fascists

NEW YORK.—At a city-wide demonstration demanding the dismissal of the Scottsboro cases, which will be held by the I. L. D. New York District at Union Square, Friday, July 21, the frame-up of the two anti-fascist workers, Terzani and Palumbo, will be made one of the central issues.

The demonstration is called to mobilise all forces to bear pressure against the lynch system that keeps the innocent Scottsboro boys in jail despite the recent statement rendered by Judge Horton admitting the lack of evidence; that keeps Palumbo and Terzani in jail on a frame-up.

Among the speakers, which include Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, Robert Miner of the Communist Party, Ruby Bates heroic witness in defense of the nine Negro boys, William L. Patterson National Secretary ILD, Ben Gold of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Arturo Giovonniti will speak for the Anti-Fascist Committee.

An automobile parade from Harlem to Union Square will precede the demonstration.

HATTERS REJECT BOSSES' OFFER

NEW YORK. — Members of the United Hatters' Union, Local No. 8 of whom 2,000 are on strike for wage increases and improved working conditions, yesterday rejected the bosses' offer, reported by their union officials, of a price rate of 15 cents a dozen. The workers, at the general membership meeting, voted to continue the struggle for 50 cents a dozen.

Union officials in the strike committee are hampering mass activity of the strikers, it is reported by the rank and file opposition movement in the locals. For example, it was said, at the strike committee meeting the proposal to hold a mass demonstration in the hat district was vetoed, and union officials are not active in fulfilling the workers' demands for mass picketing. Louis Africk and Dick Humphrey, in particular, are trying to stifle mass action.

500 JOIN HOSE STRIKE IN PHILA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 18.—Five hundred workers at the Cambria Silk Hosiery Co. and the Sportwear Hosiery mills here walked out today, as the strike spread in Eastern Pennsylvania for increased wages, shorter hours, and the right to organize. Workers at the International Silk & Hosiery Mills are expected to go on strike in a day or two.

Reject 40c an Hour For 30-Hour Week; Demand $4 Per Day

WINGDALE, N. Y.—The big state insane asylum job is almost finished here and a few hundred men will be laid off soon. A dam job is opening and will employ somewhere between 25 and 50 men.

The boss intends to pay 40 cents an hour and hand us the "New Deal" 30-hour week. We are meeting and have decided to work only for $4 a day, and we are willing to take the 30-hour week on this basis.

Some workers are being duped into buying jobs on this work through Sixth Ave. job sharks in New York City. We sent a letter to the Sixth Ave. Grievance Committee to spread the word that there is already over 200 workers in this section waiting on this job.

We will enforce the maintenance of the $4 a day scale, because, if we don't, other jobs in this section will cut wages. We can just manage to live here and send money to our families as it is. We live in shacks and go home in the city over the weekends.

Electrical Worker, Framed by Inspector, Fined Instead of Paid

(By An Electrical Worker Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J.—I took an electrical job recently for $75 for rough work only. When I was almost finished with my work the owner, being one of my own nationality, Italian, thought that I should do the work for nothing. He asked me to also wire the garage for the same $75, and tried to find all sorts of excuses so that he would not have to pay me.

After all the ground wiring was installed and inspected by the city electrical inspector, the owner ordered his plumber to remove the water meter from the rear of the building to the front, also rewiring the grounding system. Upon the second inspection by the city, the job was found dangerous and defective.

I, being the one who did the job, was the one who had to get hit with an unjust fine of $25, which my wife had to borrow from my brother in order to get me out of jail, after I had spent a full day behind the bars.

I am asking the city to see that I get my $25 back. Besides I did not get the $75 from the owner on account of the inspector's dirty trick.

Trial Postponed

NEW YORK.—Cases of the five women laundry strikers arrested Monday following a fight near Kelly and Intervale Aves. in the Bronx, in which they were attacked by scabs of the Active Laundry, were postponed until Aug. 2. In the meantime the strikes in the Active and Mott Haven laundries continue with increased militancy.

STEEL WORKERS WRITE DEMANDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

The pace of production on the job to be decided by the workers affected. Restoration of full crews on all jobs, and of spell periods similar to 1929 working conditions. Strict observance by the company of all safety laws. Safety appliances on dangerous jobs to be designated by the workers' elected committees.

Old-age pensions equal to two-thirds of regular wages for all workers 25 years in the industry, full cost to be paid by the company and Federal Government.

No hiring of workers under the age of 16. All now working at that age or less to be taken off the job, given schooling and maintained at the expense of the Government. At least two 15-minute rest periods per turn for all workers under eighteen, exclusive of lunch period, at company expense. Same for female workers, regardless of age. Sanitary Surroundings and facilities and constant medical supervision for all female workers.

Abolition of compulsory company insurance and all "welfare" and "charity" collections inside the plants by the company or outside agents.

The right of all workers to assemble, strike and picket without company or government interference, for an ever higher standard of living.

All steel workers are urged to discuss these demands in the shops with their fellow workers, organize committees to formulate the specific demands for their mills, and to take part in the delegations to Washington for the hearings on the steel code.

STRIKES AGAINST SLAVERY CODES SPREAD IN U. S.

150 Out in Steel Mill; Walkouts in Cotton, Silk Plants

Strikes in industrial centers throughout the country are spreading as the workers see in actual practice that the recovery (slavery) code means no real increase in wages or betterment of working conditions, but is on the contrary being used by the bosses in their campaign to deprive the workers of the right to organize and struggle for better conditions.

The latest reports of the strikes include the following:

* * *

PATERSON SILK WORKERS FIGHT SLAVERY CODE.

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—Over 150 workers in silk mills here went out on strike today, the first day that marked the introduction of the recovery (slavery) code of the cotton mills, which the silk mills have also adopted.

The workers walked out when they found that their piece work wages were cut when the 55 hours a week that they worked were shortened to 40 hours.

At the Commercial Silk Co., operating 154 looms, a walkout forced the boss to come across with a 10 per cent increase in wages.

* * *

STRIKE AGAINST SPEED-UP IN NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 18.—The spinners and carders of the Hathaway mill went out on strike yesterday when they found that the imposition of the recovery (slavery) code meant for them only an increase in work of 20 to 100 per cent. Strike sentiment is also strong in other mills here. Twenty sides were yesterday given to the spinners to run, whereas last week 12 sides were the usual number.

Leaders of the United Textile Workers, who persuaded these workers, as well as the workers in the other mills here, to return to their jobs when they struck against the increased speed-up, are again busy trying to get the workers back into the Hathaway mill before their demands are won. The strikers, however, have elected their own committees.

The weavers in the Pierce Mill got a "new deal" yesterday when a large number of them were fired and the work of the remainder was doubled up. Before the weavers on hex looms worked three looms, now they have to run six. Those working on plain looms have their work increased from six to eight looms. The automatic loom weavers have to run 16 looms now. In the past they worked on 12.

The weavers in the Nashawena and Wamsutta mills walked out last week for an increase in wages and fewer looms. Both strikes were settled in workers favor through their own strike committee. Batty, the local labor misleader, was booed down at both of the mills, and told to "beat it."

* * *

MASS PICKETING SWELLS READING STRIKE RANKS

READING, Pa., July 18. — Mass picketing today stopped an attempt to open the Dexdale Hosiery mills, at Lansdale, one of the mills closed by the strike of over 13,000 workers in this area. Mass picketing at other mills added to the ranks of the strikers, especially in the suburbs.

Police were mobilized at the Dexdale plant, and Burgess E. K. Bean, invoking an ancient law, ordered the pickets to keep 50 feet away from the mill, but the pickets disregarded the order, swept the cops aside, and kept the plant shut.

Meanwhile the mayor's committee, which includes Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, is continuing its secret session, in the hope of satisfying the manufacturers that misleaders like Rieve can be trusted to keep down wages if the mills recognize the union. That point, and not any question of the slavery code starvation pay, is the only thing being discussed at this conference.

At the end of the session, it was decided to send an appeal to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to make a statement on the definition of the closed shop under the code. This statement is still being awaited.

Trotsky Again Visits Europe; This Time on Permit by Mussolini

ROME, Italy, July 18.—The Mussolini government has granted Leon Trotsky permission to come to Italy. Announcements are that he wants to consult doctors about his wife's health and that she will afterwards rest in Corsica. Trotsky left the island of Prinkipo last night, with his wife and five bodyguards for Marseilles, France. This is his second trip to Europe within the past few months. On his first trip he proved to the capitalist and fascist governments that he could be relied upon to aid them in the conspiracies against the Soviet Union and in their attempts to cripple the mass struggle against fascism in capitalist countries

Bosses, Cops, Socialists Join Hands As Fur Strike-Breakers

Bosses and A. F. of L. Officials Desperate As Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union Prepares Own Code of Militant Demands to N.I.R.A. Board

By L. SISELMAN.

It was about 7:30 in the morning. A picket line of striking furriers surrounded the building at 333 Seventh Ave. As a Lincoln car rolled up in front of the building, a detective emerged from the car, followed by two young men. They took out signs from the car which read, "There is no strike in these shops." The detective directed these two men to the police sergeant. They were placed in front of the building. Mr. Geller, a boss, and one of the members of the strike committee of the Fur Manufacturers' Association, came over to the sergeant and whispered something. The sergeant immediately placed two additional policemen besides the two scabs, to protect them. "Who were these two young men?" **They were two leaders of the Young Peoples Socialist League.** The detective drove his car to the next building, 350 Seventh Ave., two more YPSL's emerged from the car, following the same procedure. The detective then turned to 30th St., parked his car in front of the police station, 14th precinct, and reported to his superior. His job was done.

The Bosses' Union

This is an actual picture of how the bosses, police and Socialists work hand in hand as strike-breakers against the struggling furriers. Even "Tammany Day" had to admit that "it is hard to distinguish where the business of the 'Joint Council' begins and the business of the Manufacturers Association ends." For Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Pike, both in the Management Committee of the Fur Manufacturers Association are spending their days at office of the "Joint Council," managing the affairs of the so-called "union." Mr. Pike even looks over the books of the A. F. of L. "union," and checks up the expenditures. Never before has an A. F. of L. union, in the city of New York come out so openly, working with the bosses and police as in this case. Why did the bosses engage the Socialists to aid them in this fight against the furriers? The bosses know that during the five years in which the A. F. of L. and the Socialist leaders were in power with the aid of the bosses, police and the underworld, these racketeers actually destroyed the conditions of the workers in the shops, and did away with the 40 hour work week which the furriers won in the glorious strike of 1926. They have increased the contracting and subcontracting evil in the trade, lowered the wages to far below the minimum scale and in many cases in half.

The workers were left completely at the mercy of the bosses.

The bosses' aim is to destroy the militant class-struggle union of the furriers which is part of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The bosses know that such a union as the furriers' fights for the interests of the workers in the shops. They know this from experience. The bosses know that they are forced to pay to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, where the workers administer it. This is the only union which has established such a fund. The bosses also know that during the months from September, 1932, till May, 1933, the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has collected nearly $32,000.00 in back pay that the bosses did not pay to some workers, for overtime or when the bosses paid below the minimum scale. Even now in the slack period, during the months of May and June the union has held 105 shop strikes, has collected over $3,000.00 in back pay from the employers for the workers, has held over 500 shop meetings and is on the job to defend every interest of the workers in the shops.

The Union's Code

At present, the Union is preparing its code to the Industrial Recovery Act Board and it surely means business. The Union demands a 35 hour week in the season; a 30 hour week in the slow period; a minimum scale ranging from $51 a week for the cutters to $38 a week for the finishiers; a 20 per cent raise for the workers in seasonal period; no contracting; and the right of the workers to strike. The bosses know that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will make no supplementary agreement with them and the agreement will have to be enforced. They also know that if the workers in the fur industry will be able to force the employers to live up to the agreements made through the code, then the workers in the other branches of the needle as well as in other industries will realize that only through militant action and the building of militant organizations will they be able to safeguard their standard of living against the constant rise in the prices of commodities, against company unionism, and for the workers' right to belong to a union of their own choosing and the right to strike.

Socialist Party, A.F.L. Officials Desperate

The Socialist Party, A. F. of L. leaders and the bosses are running wild. They feel their defeat and they are getting more desperate from day to day. Eighty per cent of the shops which were on strike, where the bosses tried to force the workers to register in the scab council, have already settled with the Industrial Union. The injunction which the Manufacturers Association together with the scab council lawyers took out "against" the association, did not work. The judge on the bench was forced to recognize that the union of the A. F. of L. is only on paper, and that the Fur Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union controls the vast majority of the workers in the fur industry. The judge had to give his decision that the injunction was really directed against the Industrial Union and that the NTWIU is a bona fide union in the trade which controls the vast majority of the workers in the trade. So the Union has a right to step into the case.

Not because of his own good will, did the judge give this decision but because of the struggles of the workers on the picket lines, because of the convincing facts of thousands of shop meeting cards, petitions, etc. So the furriers, due to their struggle have again defeated the "Socialist" strike breakers and the bosses. But the fight is not over yet. They will still try all kinds of maneuvers in their attempt to destroy the Fur Workers Union. They will surely try to get the aid of the Roosevelt administrators in the Slavery Act, they will again resort to underworld and police terror, but no matter what their plans may be, the furriers have already shown in action that they cannot be defeated. They will fight!

In this fight, the aid of all working class organizations, the solidarity of the entire revolutionary working class movement is needed. It is a struggle for the right of workers to belong to a union of their own choosing. It is a struggle to uphold the independent working class character of the trade unions. It is a struggle for the defense of the trade union against fascist attacks. It is a struggle for the union conditions in the shops to safeguard the standard of the living of the workers. It is a struggle for the right to strike.

Every working class organization must rally to the support of the furriers, to render financial aid, which is of the most important need at this time; in order to feed the strikers, the unemployed; to combat these frame-ups made by the Socialist provocateurs with the aid of the bosses and police. Only last week, they arrested Jack Schneider and other militant workers of the Union who are held under $25,000 bail. The workers' organizations and trade unions must rally to the defense of the revolutionary trade unions and defeat the "socialist" strike breakers.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST TWO DAYS

The DAILY WORKER says:—"Interesting film on Jewish question . . . decidedly worth seeing."

"HORIZON" (THE WANDERING JEW)

Beginning This Friday 'BORN ANEW'

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF NEW SOVIET FILM

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JULY 19, 1933

Revolt Spreading Among Irish Workers, Farmers

Communist Party of Ireland Calls for Support of Revolutionary Organ

NEW YORK, July 18.—In a letter richly reflecting the struggles of the Irish workers and farmers, the newly formed Communist Party of Ireland, youngest section of the Communist International, makes an appeal to the workers of America for support of its struggles and of its organ, "The Irish Workers Voice."

The "Daily Worker" urges all American workers, and especially all Irish workers in America, to respond to this call; to organize groups of sympathizers with the Irish movement; to organize protests against the terror directed against the Irish working class; and to raise funds to build a powerful organ of the revolutionary workers and farmers of Ireland.

All communications and contributions should be addressed to the Communist Party of Ireland, 64 Great Strand St., Dublin, Ireland.

* * *

Following is the text of the letter:

To the Workers of America:

The Irish Communist Party wants the help of all Irishmen and women abroad who sympathize with the Irish fight for freedom.

It urgently needs this help. The friends of English imperialism in Ireland are busy night, noon and morning trying to keep down the rising independent workers' movement.

They are wearing many masks in an effort to delude and betray the people. They are trying to sow fresh divisions on religious issues among the workers.

They are scared to frenzy at the idea that the Irish working class and their farmer allies should come to the leadership of the fight for national independence and a united Irish nation. The Irish Communist Party is putting Connolly's interpretation on Irish freedom—a free nation, but not for the capitalists and landlords; an Irish Republic with power in the hands of the Irish working class.

Against the splendid rising movement among the Irish workers on both sides of the Boyne, the Irish ruling class answers with pogroms, boycotts and every form of intimidation and victimization.

Connolly House, our Party headquarters in Dublin, is wrecked by gangs of imperialist hirelings. Pearse-Connolly Hall in Leitrim is burned to the ground. Every effort is being made to wreck trade union organization among the miners in Kilkenny and among the unemployed workers everywhere.

Sharper Attacks On Workers

The "Irish Workers' Voice" is faced with a printers' boycott, organized through clerical circles.

These circles are conducting an unparalleled campaign of anti-revolutionary propaganda, starting with the United Irishmen of 1798 and ending with the Communists of today.

The reason for all this is the growth of the popular revolt against all vestiges of English imperialist rule over Ireland and in opposition to the dire poverty into which the capitalists are driving ever larger masses of the working people.

Out of over 100,000 unemployed in the Free State area alone not more than 20,000 get any unemployment insurance, while in the City of Cork a worker with a wife and one child gets outdoor relief at the rate of 8 shillings per week.

These conditions explain the wave of heroic strike battles among the railwaymen and clothing workers, and now the seamen and dockers.

The leadership of the rising movement is the burning issue. The organization of the revolutionary forces requires to be strengthened without delay if the masses' struggles are to be brought to victory over both foreign and domestic enemies.

The Irish movement needs a strong press, a strong party. Friends in America can help to create this. Make collections for the building of an Irish workers press to fight sectarianism and repression. Form groups of sympathizers with the Irish movement; organize protests among the Irish population against the terror waged on every section of the advanced national and working class movements.

Financial aid is urgently needed. To our friends in all parts of America we look for assistance.

SEAN MURRAY,
JIM LARKIN (Jun.)
On behalf of the Communist Party of Ireland.

Greek Government Starts Suppression Drive Against W. I. R.

ATHENS, July 18.—The Greek government has opened a nation-wide suppression against "Social Solidarity," the Greek section of the Workers International Relief. The bureau of the W. I. R. in Saloniki was raided, smashed, and sealed up. All conferences and meetings of the W. I. R. are forbidden throughout Greece. In spite of this, the W. I. R. organizations are carrying out their work as actively as before, several new district organizations have been founded, and an increasing amount of relief is being collected for the strikers and their families.

Anti-War Call Issued to Mine, Metal Workers

BRUSSELS, July 18.—An appeal to all metal workers and miners throughout the world to support the anti-war demonstrations on August 1st has been issued here by the International Committee of Miners and Metal Workers.

"With the slogans: Against imperialist war; Against the preparation of intervention against the U.S.S.R.; Against fascism, and for the defense and protection of the Soviet Union, miners and metal workers must mobilize all pits and works for the fight against the manufacture of munitions, against armaments, against jingo propaganda and preparation for war," says the appeal.

"These demonstrations against war must at the same time be demonstrations against exploitation in the mines and factories, for better wages, for shorter hours."

LAWYERS TO AID TORGLER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Lawyers Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, formed for the purpose of aiding the victims of German Fascism, has issued a call for a meeting Wednesday at 8:15 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, to discuss plans to send a lawyer to Germany to aid Torgler and others framed for the Reichstag fire.

OFFICIALLY BAR WAR DEBT TALK AT WORLD MEET

U. S. Uses Debts to Forward Wall Street Bandit Policy

LONDON, July 18.—Senator James Couzins of Michigan, one of the United States delegates to the world economic conference, obtained revision of the draft resolution on indebtedness to exclude the discussion of war debts. This took place in the drafting committee.

Such action only officially approves the course followed by the conference on this question since Roosevelt definitely stated at the beginning that war debts would, under no circumstances be considered as a point of discussion.

Use Debts for Bilateral Agreements.

Although it has for a year and a half been a recognized fact that the war debts owing the United States never can be paid, still the Wall St. government refuses to cancel them because they are useful in helping to forward its imperialist intrigues. The debts owed by the smaller countries are used to try to obtain secret bilateral trade and other agreements that coincide with the increased aggressiveness of yankee imperialism. With the larger powers they are used to try to induce its potential military rivals to cut down their armed forces. Thus their open discussion is barred because of their usefulness in secret diplomacy.

Await Parliament Recess to Adjourn.

As far as the conference itself is concerned it is as dead as a door nail. Official adjournment will not take place, however, until the date set, which is July 27. The reason for this is because the British parliament is still in session and MacDonald has lined up sufficient support among the delegations of other countries to avoid adjournment of the world economic conference until parliament recesses. There are many embarrassing questions awaiting MacDonald from the floor of parliament as to the causes of the failure of the conference, which he said would start the world on the road to economic recovery, which he hopes to evade. Like the statesmen of all other capitalist countries MacDonald faces complete failure as far as overcoming any of the effects of the crisis at home and now he faces a major failure on the field of foreign policy because of inability to record any concrete gain from participation in the economic conference.

GANDHI CRAWLS BEFORE BRITAIN

Tries to Defeat Fight for Independence

POONA, India, July 18.—Gandhi is abjectively pleading with the earl of Willingdon, British viceroy of India, to listen to the peace proposals of the All-India Home Rule Congress now in session.

The viceroy has refused to hear Gandhi unless he openly disavows the civil disobedience campaign. Gandhi feels that the differences with the British imperialist rulers here are so slight there should be no misunderstanding.

"The viceroy's refusal," said Gandhi, "has caused a regrettable and dangerous situation. "I do not know any civilized states that refuse to discuss peace with rebellious subjects."

Gandhi's rebelliousness consists in striving by every means to keep the 300,000,000 poor peasants and workers of India from overthrowing British imperialism by revolutionary means.

The civil disobedience campaign consists mainly of the boycott against British cotton goods, opposition to the British tax on salt and a few other minor pin pricks at the British.

Four Anti-War Meets in Southern California

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Anti-war conferences in preparation for the big anti-war demonstrations on August 1 are being held tomorrow in Los Angeles, Hollywood, the Bay Cities, and Pasadena. The conferences are called by the Anti-War Conference of Southern California, the Youth Anti-War Conference, the Los Angeles American Committee Against Fascism, and the Peoples Conference Against Hitler Atrocities.

The calls were issued to all workers, fraternal, religious, cultural and social organizations, asking that delegates be elected and sent to the local conferences.

NEWS BRIEFS

Young Roosevelt Divorced.

RENO, Nevada, July 18.—Charging cruelty the wife of Elliott Roosevelt, son of the president, received a divorce today. Young Roosevelt left last night by plane for Chicago to meet Ruth Goggins, a Texas girl, with whom he has been running around. Details of the testimony of the former Mrs. Roosevelt were kept secret by the court.

* * *

Pinchot Appoints Tammanyite.

HARRISBURG, July 18. — Miss Charlotte E. Carr, former Tammany appointee holding a job in the department of labor of the state of New York as assistant to Roosevelt's secretary of labor, Miss Frances Perkins, has been appointed secretary of labor and industry by Governor Pinchot. Many of Pinchot's supporters made a roar because he did not give the job to someone in Pennsylvania.

* * *

Business Failures Rise.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Business failures showed a rise to 343 for the week ended July 13, as against 265 in the previous week, according to Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc. The total for the year thus far is 13,442.

* * *

Stowaway Dies at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 18.—When the Panama-Pacific liner, California, arrived yesterday from San Francisco the purser reported that a worker, Nicholas Prazza, who had tried to stow away and get to New York, had died of suffocation and was buried at sea.

* * *

Denies Election Swindle.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his secretary Miss Ada Burroughs, pleaded not guilty today in federal court to an indictment charging them with violation of the corrupt practices act in the election campaign of 1928. Cannon collected funds and used them to aid prohibition withouut giving any account of them as required by law.

* * *

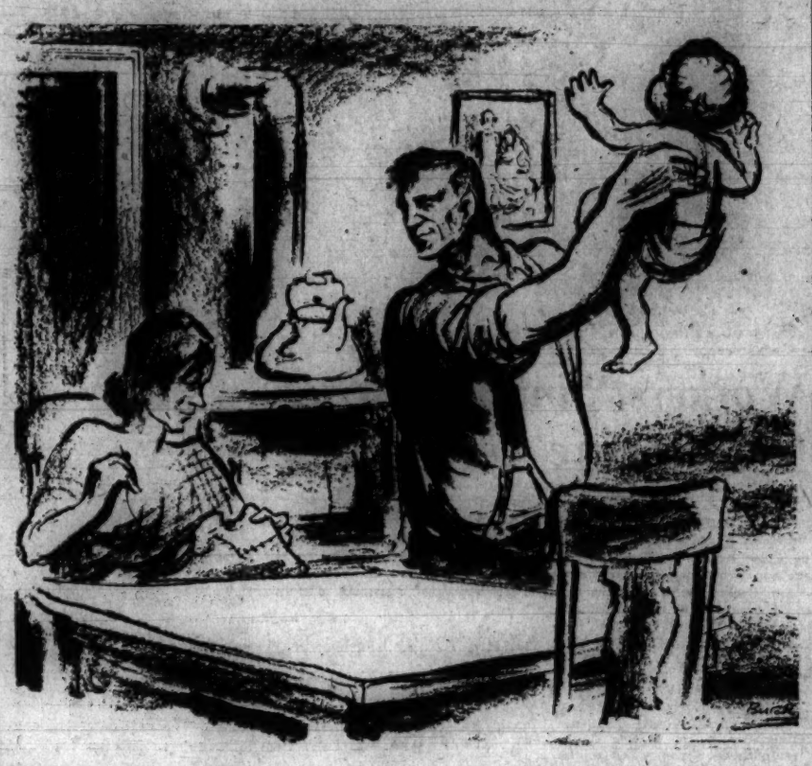
Search for Kidnappers.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Police have been carrying on raids on the West Side in an announced effort to locate John J. (Butch) O'Connell, nephew of the corruptionists who dominate the Tammany political machine in Albany who is held by kidnappers. More than 100 police searched loft buildings and residences in a radius of several blocks, but without success.

Meeting Will Prepare for Anti-War Congress

NEW YORK.—The Arrangements Committee of the National Organizing Committee of the American Congress Against War will meet on Thursday, July 20, at 8 p.m., at the offices of the League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street. It will take up the agenda for the Congress, and the program for the opening mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

"The Boss Raised Our Wages 15% Today, Mary"
"Yes,—But Prices Went Up 40%."
—By Burck.



Wall St. Admits Joker in Wage 'Rise'

LAUGHING up their sleeves, the stock market gamblers and Wall Street financiers are having a good time over the "high wage" propaganda of the steel trust, auto, textile and other bosses. The Wall Street parasites find the steel code very amusing and one of the best jokes on the workers.

Raises and Cuts

That the propaganda about wage increases is a lot of noise to cover up the low level to which wages have dropped is admitted by the financial writer of the New York Herald Tribune. Writing for the benefit of stock gamblers, he says:

"The great fanfare which attends many announcements of wage increases becomes a little tinny when some of the cases are analyzed. It is already an old story for a concern to announce a 20 per cent increase, while previous reductions may have totaled 40 per cent. Yet the attention given the increase announcements is liable to lead to the false idea that purchasing power is being restored to 1926 levels at the same pace that commodity and other prices are returning. Obviously this is not true for already many prices are at 1926 levels while it is doubtful if pay rolls are near such marks. Wages that are being increased are being distributed among smaller working forces than existed in 1926."

He does not add, of course, that with the price of bread, other foodstuffs, rent and clothing going upwards, the worker is now in the same position as he was with the 40 per cent wage cut.

* * *

Amusing Codes

OTHER financial gamblers find the wily tricks of the steel trust actually amusing. They admire the way the steel trust tries to put over its open shop, company union idea under the guise of the industrial "recovery" act.

Read this explanation of how the bosses, with the help of the industrial "recovery" act are able to dress up the old open shop and company union idea in a new dress with the blessing of Gen. Johnson and Bill Green:

"Wall Street has found amusing material in some of the codes, particularly in clauses dealing with collective bargaining of employes. It was remarked yesterday that some industries, noted in the past for their rigid adherence to the open shop principle, have now embraced the administration's viewpoint as to collective bargaining. The steel code, for example, contains this phrase: 'For many years the members of the industry have been and now are prepared to deal directly with the employes of such members collectively on all matters relating to their employment. The principles of collective bargaining, under which certain members of the industry have dealt with their employes, are embodied in employe representation plans which are now in force at plants of the industry generally.' This paragraph was puzzling to some readers in Wall Street, who remembered that it was only last month after the passage of the Industrial Recovery Act, that several of the largest steel producers formed company unions for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the act."

The "right to organize" under the act turns out to be the right of the big trusts to drive the workers into their company unions.

Haku Sano Exposes Terror in Japanese Prisons; Inmates Work 13 Hours a Day, Prohibited to Read Literature

(Speech of Comrade Haku Sano in the Tokio Court on July 14, 1932, on behalf of 184 other "accused" Communists. - Comrade Sano is a gifted leader of the Japanese Communist Party and the In tarietlaonn H ETAOINUNUNUN International Communist Movement.—Editor.)

IV.

Comrade Kokurio will make reference later to the false evidence in the Court last year. I dwell briefly on certain points. **Your court is a class court.** This has been absolutely clear from the beginning of the trial. The class court is a weapon in the hands of the reactionary bourgeois-landlord classes, by means of which these classes try to legalize their position as exploiters and bloodsuckers.

Bourgeois upholders of the law declare that all are equal before the law. But in society where one class exploits the other, there exists only formal, and not true, equality. And it would be self-deceit to assert that actual equality really exists. The difference between the lives of the rich and those of the poor is too great. And the law cannot, to the slightest degree, either augment or mitigate this difference. Consequently the court cannot destroy this existing social inequality.

The court declared that it had put the Communist Party in the dock. But the Communist Party cannot be put on trial. The Communist Party is an enormous world-wide organization. It exists in over sixty countries of the world; and in Japan it is steadily increasing all the time. In reply to our assertion that the Court is not an institution standing over and above classes, Chyiodayo (the court of the Mikado) and a representative of the court, not only during this trial, but also in the course of examining other cases against Communists, is making use of new tactics. It is now behaving towards us as though we were ordinary criminals. This is an expression of the revenge which the bourgeoisie feels towards the working class. Judge Ogonuki has made use of a new term—"incorrigible criminals." If the word "criminal" can be used towards a Communist, then at any rate it would have been more suitable to use the expression "political criminals." The attempt to introduce this new term—"incorrigible criminals"—is an expression of the desperate effort being made on the part of the ruling classes to reduce the Communists to the level of ordinary criminals.

The Japanese prisons are weapons of terror; 13-hour working day; it is prohibited to read books (except reactionary and religious literature); heavy punishments, etc. It is quite possible that in consequence of long years spent under the yoke of this regime certain of our comrades become depressed and begin to waver. But it would be wrong to take this as a sign of weakness in our ranks. On the contrary, the estimation you have made in this connection is only proof of your desire to justify the system of terror in your prisons and to keep the Communists as long as possible in confinement. You declare that the workers join the revolutionary movement out of a feeling of heroism, and that the intelligentsia do so for sentimental reasons. This is not true. Life itself thrusts the advanced section of the working class into the revolutionary movement. They go forward led by revolutionary theory. Revolutionary theory and practice forges stoic Communists from among the workers. The intelligentsia join the revolutionary movement not for sentimental reasons, but because life compels them to do so. A large section of the intelligentsia is now becoming proletarianized. And so the best of them self-sacrificingly take the side of the revolutionary movement. These honest intellectuals refuse to play the role of lackey for the bourgeois-landlord ruling classes, and so join our movement.

In discussing the question of white terror, the Judge declared: "Your iron discipline is worth nothing if the members of your organization divulge all the truth when they are threatened with torture." In these words the Judge confirms the fact of all the tortures and bestial punishments that are meted out by the class court. In our ranks there may be people who give away the secret affairs of the Party, but this does not mean that one can talk about the lack of discipline and weakness in the Party as a whole. Our Party imposes the corresponding disciplinary penalty upon all those who betray Party secrets.

The Japanese Communist Party was founded in July, 1922—on July 15th, a memorable day for the Party. Tomorrow, by accidental coincidence, we shall celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Communist Party. The prosecution has distorted the history of our Party by declaring that it has been in existence since 1925. When you look back and return to that memorable day there is much to be remembered. There was a time when there were deviations in our Party. It was at the time when there was a predominance of petty-bourgeois intellectuals in the Party's ranks. To be more exact, our Party was passing through the "yamakovism" and "fukumotoism" periods. But thanks to the pressure brought to bear inside by the working class, and thanks to the guidance of the Communist International, these mistakes were quickly corrected. From that moment and to the present day, the history of our Party has borne the stamp of revolutionary tradition. Our Communist Party has always stood at the head of the working class, even when it had a membership of not more than 100; it has always maintained and still maintains an indissoluble link with the working class. It is difficult to estimate to the full the enormous role which the unswerving direct leadership of the Communist International and the close link with fraternal parties in China, Korea and Formosa, have played in the work of strengthening our party. If we look ten years ahead into the future, we can say with confidence that in Germany, where a revolutionary crisis is ripening today, there will be a Soviet Government, and its influence on Western Europe will be immeasurably great. In the East, through the heroic, revolutionary movement of the Chinese masses, a Soviet Government will be established over vast territories, from which all the imperialist oppressors will be banished once and for all. In India a victorious revolution will free the country from the chains of British imperialism. And, finally, the Soviet Government will also be established in Japan.

Today in Japan all the premises for a revolutionary crisis are growing. Side by side with the cruel economic crisis there has already begun a counter-attack of workers and peasant masses. However, there can be no victorious revolution without a strong Communist Party. There have been examples in the past of objectively favorable revolutionary situations which did not, however, bring in their train victorious revolutions. In Western Europe in 1848 and in Tsarist Russia in 1860-70, there were revolutionary crises, but the revolutionary movement of the day was unsuccessful, because of one subjective fact—there was no strong Communist Party.

Our main tasks today are the following:—

To overthrow the monarchy.

To destroy the private ownership of the land by parasitical landlords.

The seven-hour working day and radical improvements in the living conditions of the working class.

Our task is to overthrow the military-police monarchy and convert the imperialist war that is taking place into a civil war. Our revolution is the people's revolution, for rice, for land, for freedom, and for a [illegible]

TOWARD IMPROVED MASS WORK

Discussion on the "Open Letter"

Comrade Editor:

Many workers approach us, asking for a copy of the Open Letter of the Communist Party of July 13th. It is a fact that many non-Party workers are interested in this letter.

As outlined by the letter, the imperative task of the Party is to reach the broad masses of the American toilers.

We firmly believe that the publishing of this letter in the form of a penny pamphlet, like the Fight for Communism in Germany, would help to make clear the revolutionary position of the Party, for the way out.

Connect the New Recovery Act with the depreciated value of the dollar, and its effect upon the workers. Expose the slander of the Boss Press on the so-called failure of Communism and the C. P. in the United States.

G. MEISTLE.
MORT SHER.

* * *

Editor's Note:—The open letter has already been published as a pamphlet and may be secured at your District, or directly from the Workers Library Publishers, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Comrade Editor:

We welcome this open letter to the Party. It is a good answer to the many who were pained: "Why can't our Party rise to the level of the German Party, not to say of the Party of the Soviet Union?" Let us greet it as the first real step to the creation of a real mass Bolshevik Party in the United States.

Our Party membership must understand—**no more avoiding of difficulties.** We must surmount all difficulties. Get into these big shops, where workers work at 100 per cent speed-up in production and with wage cuts of 60 per cent. Carry on in these shops 100 per cent organization work for the struggle. To those workers who are now backward in their political thinking, our Party shall become known as their leader and friend.

This will be a hard task. But the only one that brings victory.

DAVID LYNN,
Union Hotel, N. H.

EXPOSE NAZI PLOT TO LYNCH COMMUNISTS AT REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL

American Campaign for Protest, Relief Week Starts in Several Cities

Lovestone Renegades Steal Title, Form Fake Collecting Organization

PARIS, July 18.—The complete plans of Herman Goering and Wilhelm Gobbels, Nazi leaders, for the lynching of the Communist leaders accused of the Reichstag fire are revealed by "L'Humanite", central organ of the Communist Party of France.

Unable to make a case against Torgler, Dimitrov, Popov, and Taney, in spite of an immense and carefully built frame-up web, Goering and Goebbels have arranged to turn the forthcoming trial into a mob raid and lynching. "L'Humanite" says:

"The monstrous plan of Goering and Goebbels is confirmed from the most reliable sources.

"At the trial, during a pretended 're-enacting' of the Reichstag fire (which was actually set under the directions of Goering), a great 'mass demonstration,' assisted by Storm Troops, is to take place. The mob is to invade the Reichstag and murder the Communist leaders, and Van der Lubbe, the provocateur, who is also to be put on trial.

"With this well-organized 'spontaneous' lynching, the government will put an end to the trial, of which it is afraid, despite all its assurances and frame-up preparations."

* * *

GERMAN LLOYD WORKERS FORCED INTO NAZI UNION

Fascist Organization Is Imposed on Local Employees

NEW YORK, July 18.—The New York office of the North German Lloyd steamship line has organized its 175 employees into a Fascist office council, in accordance with the Nazi Labor Law.

Hanz Schuengel, resident director of the line, said that American employees were not obliged to join the employees organization. It is obvious, however, that it will become increasingly difficult for American employees to do their work while they stay out of the German Fascist organization.

All German workers are compelled to belong. All the proceedings of the organization are secret.

Austrian Communists Spread Three Issues of Illegal Newspaper

VIENNA, July 18.—Three numbers of the new illegal newspaper of the Communist Party of Austria, "Die Wahrheit" (The Truth), have appeared, and been widely circulated. The paper has eight pages, and its fine technical quality testifies to the efficiency of the Communist underground organization.

The paper reports on the labor movement and the Communist Party matters which the legal newspapers are not allowed to mention. It reports that a leading Social Democratic functionary in a provincial town put himself at the disposal of the Communist Central Committee to carry on the illegal Communist work after the Communist functionaries of the town had been arrested.

"Die Wahrheit" contains a running analysis of the measures of the Dollfuss government, and contains news of the successes of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

Nazis Neglect Safety Devices; 4 Miners Die

BERLIN, July 18.—As a direct result of an order by the Prussian Director of Mines, Wienacker, suspending all safety inspection in mine pits, four miners are dead and eleven seriously injured. They were caught in a coal dust explosion in the yard. Such explosions almost never occur above ground. The safety laws provide that coal dust must be removed constantly, but the neglect of inspection resulted in an immense accumulation, which exploded.

Nazis Honor Killers of Walter Rathenau

WEIMAR, Germany, July 18.—The slayers of Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, in 1922, were honored today by thousands of Storm Troopers, led by Captain Roehm, chief of staff, and other high Nazi leaders. A tablet to their memory was unveiled at Saalek castle, where the two slayers committed suicide when faced with capture after the murder. The Nazi leaders who spoke at the unveiling referred to them as "our glorious dead," and as "protagonists of the Storm Troopers."

Berlin Digs Gasproof Cellars for Next War

BERLIN, July 18.—Germany's energetic preparations for war are further revealed by an order to house owners, under the "work provision scheme," to begin at once to establish bomb and gas proof cellars in every house. Major Losper, leader of the Greater Berlin provincial group of the National Aerial Defense Federation, at the inauguration meeting of the organization demanded that every municipal district of Berlin be supplied with bombproof underground refuges.

Berlin Storm Troopers Rebel Against Hitler

BERLIN, July 18.—The Storm Troops of North Berlin at a stormy meeting shouted down their leaders and openly rebelled against Adolf Hitler's order suspending action on all the "socialist measures" previously promised. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution demanding the immediate commencement of the "socialist four-year plan," and elected a committee to communicate with all the other Storm Troop divisions in the country to draw them into action "for socialism," in spite of the most energetic efforts on the part of their chief, Ernst, and the Prussian commissar, Daluege, to prevent the discussion and vote.

Fascist Chief Promises Hanging for Reds

BERLIN, July 18.—The Nazi determination to put the arrested leaders of the German Communist Party to death is emphasized by a speech of Dr. Pfundtner, Secretary of State of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, made at the Administration Academy in Berlin. It makes all the more imperative the greatest international mass pressure for the release of Comrades Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff.

Dr. Pfundtner said: "Before the 6th of March, the state government had taken its measures against the Communist Party of Germany and against Marxism. It may be assumed that, on the basis of these measures, the participants in the burning of the Reichstag will shortly be sentenced to death by hanging."

The capitalist press of other countries has completely confirmed the declaration of the Communist Party of Germany that the Reichstag fire was set by the Nazis, under the direction of Herman Wilhelm Goering, Minister of the Interior.

* * *

Form Many Committees for Anti-Fascist Week

NEW YORK.—Nation-wide preparations for the National Week of protest, defense, and relief, in support of the victims of German Fascism, August 7 to 14, are being made, and local committees have been set up in many cities, with others rapidly being formed. This was the announcement today of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, with headquarters at 75 Fifth Avenue, New York, which issued the call.

The committee is headed by A. J. Muste, and has on its national board Dr. Harry A. Warwick, Alfred Wagenknecht and J. B. Matthews. It is the American section of an international committee, headed by Lord Marley, of London, England, and Professor Francis Jourdain, of Paris.

The week of August 7 to 14 is to be the culmination of an intensive drive, beginning at once, to raise funds for relief of victims of Fascism. The drive will be combined with mass meetings of protest and a nation-wide campaign against Fascism in all forms.

* * *

Renegades Attempt to Disrupt Relief Work

NEW YORK, July 18.—An attempt to disrupt the work of the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, by the Lovestone group here has been exposed in the revelation that Lovestone has formed an "International Relief Association," operating under the initials I. R. A., ostensibly to collect relief for victims of the Brown terror.

The disruptive nature of the move is exposed by its deliberate choice of a name whose initials are "I. R. A." and its use of these initials. The I. R. A. (International Red Aid) is the parent body of the International Labor Defense, and has been conducting a campaign for defense and relief of the victims of Hitler's terror for months. A national week of defense and relief has been set for Aug. 7 to 14.

In a statement issued today the International Labor Defense warned all workers, sympathisers, and their organizations, that this Lovestone "I. R. A." has nothing to do with the International Red Aid, and is formed only to disrupt defense and relief activities.

* * *

Call Anti-Fascist Meet in Cincinnati Thursday

CINCINNATI, July 18.—A mass demonstration and mobilization for Anti-Fascist Protest and Relief Week, Aug. 7 to 10, will be held in Cincinnati Thursday, July 20, at 7:30 p.m., on the City Hospital Lot, 13th Street and Central Avenue. The demonstration is called by the City Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism, organized by the Workers International Relief.

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